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the chapter dealing with modern imperialism and world politics. The typography and mechanical aspects of the book are rivalled among comparable textbooks only by his earlier *Europe, 1789-1920*. The same excellence and originality of maps is maintained. While inferior for military history to its closest competitor as a text on contemporary Europe, Holt and Chilton's *European History, 1862-1914*, it is a far better example of the newer and more synthetic tendencies in historical writing. What was in many ways a new age began in Europe about 1870, and this work is unquestionably the best introduction to this period for either the general reader or the college student.

H. E. B.

Synopsis of the Legal Position of Nationalities in Europe Before the War. By ALEXANDER KRISZTICS. Budapest, Hungarian Nation Press, 1920.

This is a valuable synoptic chart dealing with the populations of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Roumania, Serbia and Switzerland. It first gives a statistical summary of the ethnic elements in each of these states, and then summarizes the existing laws and practices regarding the general laws on nationalities and the *language* of parliament, laws, central and local government, autonomous administration, jurisdiction, schools, colleges, universities, and the army. It will be found useful by all interested in the national reorganization of Europe or the problems of nationalism in modern European history.

H. E. B.

The Labor Movement. By FRANK TANNENBAUM. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. xviii, 259 pp.

This is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the function and achievements of labor in modern American society. It differs from most other studies of the American labor movement in being analytical and philosophical rather than descriptive and historical. The author has been singularly fortunate in being able to combine personal participation in the labor movement with academic instruction by such stimulating philosophers as Dewey and Kallen and such experts on the labor movement as Seager and Wolman. The result is a book which is probably the best presentation of the broader social function of the labor movement which has yet appeared in this country. It is

particularly fortunate that the writer's philosophy is forward-looking rather than allied to the anachronistic views and policies of the Gompers group. Students of international relations cannot afford to remain ignorant of what lies in the mind of modern labor.

H. E. B.

Guild Socialism: A Plan for Economic Democracy. By G. D. H. COLE. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1920. vii, 202 pp.

This is an exposition of the principles of guild socialism, which is regarded by many as the most constructive and promising of all present-day proposals for social reform. Among its exponents Cole is probably the most brilliant and authoritative writer. In addition to a number of important works on labor problems he has made valuable contributions to the theory of guild socialism in three works, *Self-Government in Industry*, *Social Theory*, and the present book. Briefly, it is a plan to improve the economic and political organization of modern society by handing over the control of the productive phases of industry to improved and strengthened trade unions and by restricting the state to authority over those public interests which concern society in the capacity of consumers. In this way it is hoped to stimulate industrial interest and relieve the state from activities which it is incompetent to perform. This plan aims to secure the best aspects of the proposals of Marxian socialism and syndicalism while escaping the most obvious weakness of each.

In this place there can be considered only the relation of this proposed economic and political reorganization to the handling of the international relations of a state. As a body to coördinate public activities Cole proposes a National Commune made up of "representatives of the National Guilds, Agricultural, Industrial and Civic, of the National Councils economic and civic, and of the Regional Communes themselves." This body would have charge of the declaration of war, conduct of war, making of treaties, general determination of foreign policy, and questions of boundaries and colonial possessions. The organization and administration of the army and navy would, however, proceed along guild lines, as in civic occupations. The control of the army in peace time would probably be a supervision by regional communes. Foreign trade and commercial relations would not, however, be entrusted to the National Commune but to the guilds and the councils of consumers. The functional principle